

Superior Court of Placer County Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan

I. Legal Basis and Purpose

This document serves as the plan for the Superior Court of Placer County to provide to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) services that are in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.; 45 C.F.R. § 80.1 et seq.; and 28 C.F.R. § 42.101–42.112). The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework for the provision of timely and reasonable language assistance to LEP persons who come in contact with the Superior Court of Placer County.

This LEP plan was developed to ensure meaningful access to court services for persons with limited English proficiency. Although court interpreters are provided for persons with a hearing loss, access services for them are covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act rather than Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and therefore will not be addressed in this plan.

II. Needs Assessment

A. Statewide

The State of California provides court services to a wide range of people, including those who speak limited or no English. Service providers include the California Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the superior courts of the 58 counties.

According to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Court Interpreter Data Collection System (CIDCS), which aggregates court interpreter usage data received from the California trial courts, the most frequently used languages for interpreters in California courts in 2010 were (in descending order of frequency):

1. Spanish
2. Vietnamese
3. Korean
4. Armenian
5. Mandarin

B. Superior Court of Placer County

The Superior Court of Placer County will make every effort to provide services to all LEP persons. However, the following list shows the foreign languages that are most frequently used in this court's geographic area.

1. Spanish
2. Russian
3. Punjabi
4. Romanian
5. Korean

This information is based on data collected in FY 12/13 from the Placer County Superior Court interpreter usage statistics. To augment this information, the Court plans to meet with groups of court users, court staff, service providers, and community-based organizations to identify and clarify the range of unmet language services needs in the Court.

III. Language Assistance Resources

A. Interpreters Used in the Courtroom

1. Providing Interpreters in the Courtroom

Providing spoken-language interpreters in court proceedings are based in whole or in part on statutory and case law. These are set out in Attachment A. In the Superior Court of Placer County, interpreters will be provided at no cost to court customers who need such assistance under the following circumstances:

- For litigants and witnesses in criminal hearings;
- For litigants and witnesses in juvenile hearings;
- For litigants and witnesses in hearings involving domestic violence and elder abuse, family law and child support cases, to the extent that funding is provided; and,
- For litigants who need assistance when using family court services, to the extent that funding is provided.

Responsibility for the cost for spoken-language interpreters for litigants and witnesses in other civil proceedings will be determined at the discretion of the officiating judge. Additionally, courts may use interpreters who are providing mandated interpreting services for issues such as criminal or juvenile cases for incidental use in civil courtrooms. The Superior Court of Placer County recognizes the significant benefits to both the public and the court by providing interpreters in civil cases and will attempt whenever possible to provide such interpreters through incidental use.

2. Determining the Need for an Interpreter in the Courtroom

The Superior Court of Placer County may determine whether an LEP court customer needs an interpreter for a court hearing in various ways.

The need for a court interpreter may be identified prior to a court proceeding by the LEP person or on the LEP person's behalf by counter staff, self-help center staff, family court services, or outside justice partners such as probation/parole officers, attorneys, social workers or correctional facilities.

The need for an interpreter also may be made known in the courtroom at the time of the proceeding. The Superior Court of Placer County will display, as soon as it becomes available, a sign translated into the five most frequently used languages that states: "You may have the right to a court-appointed interpreter in a court case. Please check with a court employee for

assistance.” The Superior Court of Placer County will display this sign at the following locations: Bill Santucci Justice Center, Juvenile Court, Historic Courthouse, Tahoe Court.

Also, the judge may determine that it is appropriate to provide an interpreter for a court matter. California’s Standards of Judicial Administration offer instruction to judges for determining whether an interpreter is needed. Section 2.10 provides that an “interpreter is needed if, after an examination of the party or a witness, the court concludes that: (1) the party cannot understand and speak English well enough to participate fully in the proceedings and to assist counsel, or (2) the witness cannot speak English so as to be understood directly by counsel, court, and jury.” The court is directed to examine the party or witness “on the record to determine whether an interpreter is needed if: (1) a party or counsel requests such examination or (2) it appears to the court that the person may not understand or speak English well enough to participate fully in the proceedings.”

To determine if an interpreter is needed, standard 2.10(c) provides that “the court should normally ask questions on the following: (1) identification (for example: name, address, birth date, age, place of birth); (2) active vocabulary in vernacular English (for example: ‘How did you come to the court today?’ ‘What kind of work do you do?’ ‘Where did you go to school?’ ‘What was the highest grade you completed?’ ‘Describe what you see in the courtroom.’ ‘What have you eaten today?’ Questions should be phrased to avoid ‘yes’ or ‘no’ replies; (3) the court proceedings (for example: the nature of the charge or the type of case before the court), the purpose of the proceedings and function of the court, the rights of a party or criminal defendant, and the responsibilities of a witness.”

Standard 2.10(d) calls on the court to state its conclusion on the record regarding the need for an interpreter. “The file in the case should be clearly marked and data entered electronically when appropriate by court personnel to ensure that an interpreter will be present when needed in any subsequent proceeding.”

Many people who need an interpreter will not request one because they do not realize that interpreters are available or because they do not recognize the level of English proficiency or communication skills needed to understand the court proceeding. The court does not have funding to provide interpreters for non-mandated proceedings. However, the court can provide some assistance within existing funding restrictions and will endeavor to do so for non-mandated proceedings.

In a case where the court is mandated to provide an interpreter, but one is not available at the time of the proceeding, even after the court has made all reasonable efforts to locate one, as previously outlined in this plan, the case will be postponed and continued on a date when an interpreter can be provided.

The court sets special calendars for interpreter matters on some high-volume calendars in order to maximize efficiency in the use of interpreter resources. Traffic matters requiring interpreters are set one day per week (one day per month at the geographically isolated Tahoe court), one afternoon per week in Family Law cases, and in Juvenile Delinquency and Dependency on a specific day. While these special calendars have been established, an LEP person is not

restricted to hearings on these special calendars, if there are other dates and times the same types of matters are heard. Should the day set aside pose difficulties for the LEP person, the LEP person's hearing may be set on another day/time.

When an interpreter is unavailable for a case in which the court is not mandated to provide one, the court takes the following actions: provide a list of interpreters to the parties for direct contact.

3. Court Interpreter Qualifications

The Superior Court of Placer County hires interpreters for courtroom hearings in compliance with the rules and policies set forth by Government Code section 68561 and California Rules of Court, rule 2.893. The AOC maintains a statewide roster of certified and registered interpreters who may work in the courts. This roster is available to court staff and the public on the Internet at: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-interpreters.htm>

When an interpreter coordinator has made a "due diligence" effort to find a certified or registered court interpreter and none is available, the interpreter coordinator then seeks a noncertified, nonregistered court interpreter, in accordance with the governing local labor agreement.

Whenever a noncertified interpreter is used in the courtroom, to either provisionally qualify the interpreter or find cause to permit him or her to interpret the proceeding, judges must, pursuant to rule 2.893, inquire into the interpreter's skills, professional experience, and potential conflicts of interest. A provisionally qualified interpreter is one who, upon findings prescribed in the rule, is designated by the judge as eligible to interpret in a criminal or juvenile delinquency proceeding for a period of six months.

The court will also provide Spanish interpreters based on dialect and other determining variables when possible and appropriate.

B. Language Services Outside the Courtroom

The Superior Court of Placer County is also responsible for taking reasonable steps to ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to services outside the courtroom. This is perhaps the most challenging situation facing court staff, because in most situations they are charged with assisting LEP individuals without an interpreter present. LEP individuals may come in contact with court personnel via the phone, the public counter, or other means.

The two most common points of service outside the courtroom are at the court's public counters and self-help center. Bilingual assistance is provided at the public counter by the placement of bilingual staff as is practical. The court's self-help center recruits and employs bilingual staff to provide self-represented litigants with assistance in understanding and completing necessary forms.

To facilitate communication between LEP individuals and court staff, the Superior Court of Placer County uses the following resources to the degree that resources are available:

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- Court interpreters, to the extent permitted under the active memorandum of understanding or independent interpreter contract, and as available;
 - Bilingual employees (as of May 2013, there is one “language assistance” employee, providing service in Spanish). These employees are listed on a “Language Assistance” section of the court’s internal phone list.
 - Bilingual volunteers (as of May 2013, an attorney from Legal Services who speaks Tagalog assists in the Self-Help Center on Thursdays);
 - Consolidate family court and juvenile cases together that require a Spanish interpreter so that groups serving the Spanish-speaking community can provide services and resources onsite;
 - LanguageLine services, which are available to provide assistance in the clerk’s office and at the court’s self-help center. The Language Line contract services provides interpretation services via the telephone in over 170 languages;
 - At public counters, staff have access to Google translate for use in facilitating non-legal communication (for example, your next court date is, or you need to make a payment of) and,

To provide linguistically accessible services for LEP individuals, the Superior Court of Placer County provides the following:

- Bilingual self-help center staff and volunteers (Spanish every day, Tagalog on Thursday and by prior arrangement);
- Bilingual family court services staff and child custody recommending counselors for custody and visitation matters;
- “I-Speak” cards, to identify the individual’s primary language;
- Written information in Spanish regarding court hours and court closures;
- Court website with key items translated into Spanish and a link to the California Courts Online Spanish Self Help Center.
- Google translate is available at designated court clerk windows;
- Joint workshops between self-help center staff and community service providers serving LEP populations; and,
- Written informational and educational materials and instructions in Spanish are available at the Self-Help Center.
- The interpreter coordinator maintains legal glossaries in Vietnamese, Hmong, Armenian, Urdu, Mong (Moob), Romanian, Arabic, and Punjabi which are available if, for instance, a customer brings a friend or family member to interpret, who is unfamiliar with legal terms.

When the court has paid for an interpreter to be available at the court and the interpreter is not being used in the courtroom, the court will generally make the interpreter available for support at the public counters, attorney/client conferences, including at the jail, and for follow-up assistance in the Self Help Center after court appearances.

C. Translated Forms and Documents

The California courts understand the importance of translating forms and documents so that LEP individuals have greater access to the courts' services. The Superior Court of Placer County currently uses Judicial Council forms and instructional materials translated into commonly used languages.

- These translated forms are available at the court's website for internal use and are available to the public at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp.htm> as well as at the court's Self-Help Center;
- The court also has access to instructional materials that have been translated by other courts at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/partners/equalaccess.htm>
- The court has translated the following documents into other languages:
 - Instructions for After Court: Spanish (These are maintained in criminal courtrooms and given to defendants as they leave).
 - Information on access to court interpreters on the court's website: Spanish, Chinese (traditional and simplified) and Russian.
 - Instructions on Proof of Personal Service and sample form: Spanish
This is maintained in the court's Self Help Center.
- The court has also made available the following documents, pamphlets, informational booklets, forms and documents in other languages (These are maintained in the juvenile courtrooms and available in the juvenile courthouse lobby):
 - Information for Parents: Spanish
 - Application and Affidavit for Restraining Order: Spanish
 - Request for Disclosure of Juvenile Case File: Spanish
 - Petition to Obtain Report of Law Enforcement Agency: Spanish
 - Juvenile Wardship Petition: Spanish
 - Notice of Hearing- Juvenile Delinquency Proceeding: Spanish
 - Promise to Appear: Spanish
 - Instructions: Order for Restitution and Abstract of Judgment: Spanish
 - Caregivers and the Courts Pamphlet: Spanish
 - What Happens After your Dependency Case is Dismissed Pamphlet : Spanish
 - Information for Parents Pamphlet: Spanish
 - How Dependency Court Works Pamphlet: Spanish
 - De Facto Parent Pamphlet: Spanish
 - Dependency Petition: Spanish
 - Failure to Protect: Spanish
 - Change of Mailing Address: Spanish

Interpreters at court hearings are expected to provide sight translations of court documents and correspondence associated with the case.

IV. Court Staff and Volunteer Recruitment

A. Recruitment of Bilingual Staff for Language Access

The Superior Court of Placer County is an equal opportunity employer and recruits and hires bilingual staff to serve its LEP constituents. Primary examples include but are not limited to:

- Court interpreters to serve as permanent employees of the court;
- Bilingual staff to serve at public counters;
- Bilingual staff in the court's Self-Help Centers.

V. Judicial and Staff Training

The Superior Court of Placer County is committed to providing LEP training opportunities for all judicial officers and staff members. Training and learning opportunities currently offered by the Superior Court of Placer County will be expanded or continued as needed. Those opportunities include:

- Interpreter coordinator training;
- Diversity Training;
- Cultural competency training;
- Conferences that include sessions dedicated to topics on language access;
- New employee orientation training; and,
- Judicial officer orientation on the use of court interpreters and language competency.

VI. Public Outreach and Education

To communicate with the court's LEP constituents on various legal issues of importance to the community and to make them aware of services available to all language speakers, the Superior Court of Placer County provides community outreach and education and seeks input from its LEP constituency to further improve services. Outreach and education efforts include:

- The Placer County Latino Leadership Council

VII. Public Notification and Evaluation of LEP Plan

A. LEP Plan Approval and Notification

The Superior Court of Placer County's LEP plan is subject to approval by the presiding judge and court executive officer. Upon approval, a copy will be forwarded to the AOC, LEP Coordinator. Any revisions to the plan will be submitted to the presiding judge and court executive officer for approval, and then forwarded to the AOC. Copies of Superior Court of Placer County's LEP plan will be provided to the public on request. In addition, the court will post this plan on its public Web site, and the AOC will post a link to it on the Judicial Council's public Web site at <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/>.

B. Annual Evaluation of the LEP Plan

The Superior Court of Placer County will routinely assess whether changes to the LEP plan are needed. The plan may be changed or updated at any time but reviewed not less frequently than once a year.

Each year the court's Administration will review the effectiveness of the court's LEP plan and update it as necessary. The evaluation will include identification of any problem areas and development of corrective action strategies. Elements of the evaluation will include:

- Number of LEP persons requesting court interpreters and language assistance;
- Assessment of current language needs to determine if additional services or translated materials should be provided;
- Solicitation and review of feedback from LEP communities within the county;
- Assessment of whether court staff adequately understand LEP policies and procedures and how to carry them out;
- Review of feedback from court employee training sessions; and,
- Customer satisfaction feedback.

C. Trial Court LEP Plan Coordinator:

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D. AOC LEP Plan Coordinator:

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E. LEP Plan Effective date: July 1, 2013

F. Approved by:

Presiding Judge:

 Date: 6/28/13

Court Executive Officer:

 Date: 6/27/13

Attachment A to Trial Court Limited English Proficiency Plan

Citations on the Use and Payment of Interpreters in Court Proceedings

Policies for providing interpreters in court proceedings are based on the following Constitutional provisions, case law, and statutory mandates:

- Article 1, section 14 of the California Constitution provides that a “person unable to understand English who is charged with a crime has the right to an interpreter throughout the proceedings.” There is no corresponding right in civil proceedings. *Jara v. Municipal Court* (1978) 21 Cal.3d 181 held that non-English-speaking indigent civil litigants do not have a right to a court interpreter appointed at public expense. However, the court does have the inherent right to waive filing fees if justice so requires.
- *Jara* let stand an earlier opinion, *Gardiana v. Small Claims Court* (1976) 59 Cal.App.3d 412, which held that in small claims proceedings, the court has a statutory duty to appoint an interpreter free of charge if it finds the litigant unable to speak or understand English. *Jara* reasoned that because attorneys are not permitted in small claims proceedings, non-English-speaking small claims litigants without an interpreter are “effectively barred from access to the small claims proceedings.” (*Jara*, 21 Cal.3d 185.) (See also the two bulleted items below regarding interpreters in small claims matters.)
- Witnesses with limited English proficiency must also be provided with an interpreter. Under Evidence Code section 752, the court must appoint an interpreter whenever “a witness is incapable of understanding the English language or is incapable of expressing himself or herself in the English language so as to be understood directly by counsel, court, and jury. . . .” Appointment of a translator is also required whenever “the written characters in a writing offered in evidence are incapable of being deciphered or understood directly.” (Evid. Code, § 753.)
- In small claims proceedings, if the court determines that a litigant does not speak or understand English sufficiently to comprehend the proceedings or give testimony and needs assistance in doing so, the court may permit another individual (other than an attorney) to assist that party. (Code Civ. Proc., § 116.550(a).) If a competent interpreter is not available at the first hearing of the case, the small claims court shall postpone the hearing one time only to allow the party the opportunity to obtain another individual to assist that party. Any additional continuances shall be at the court’s discretion. (Code Civ. Proc., § 116.550(b)). Rule 3.61 (5) of the California Rules of Court provides that any costs for a court-appointed interpreter in a small claims action must be waived if an application to proceed in forma pauperis is granted.

- In proceedings involving domestic violence and proceedings regarding parental rights, dissolution of marriage, or legal separation involving a protective order, a party who does not proficiently speak or understand English shall have a certified interpreter present to assist communication between the party and his or her attorney (Evid. Code, § 755(a)). The interpreter's fees shall be paid by the litigants "in such proportions as the court may direct," except that the fees shall be waived for a party who has a fee waiver (Evid. Code, § 755(b) and Gov. Code, § 68092). However, the authorizing statute (Evid. Code, § 755) provides that compliance with its requirements is mandatory only if funds are available under the Federal Violence Against Women Act (P.L. 103-322) or from sources other than the state. The Judicial Council provides special funding through its Trial Court Improvement Fund to allow courts to provide interpreters for these matters and for elder abuse cases. This funding may also be used for general family law matters in and out of the courtroom, on a priority basis and to the degree funding is available.